

**OPTION INTERNATIONALE DU BACCALAUREAT
SESSION DE JUIN 2010**

SECTION : Américaine

EPREUVE : HISTOIRE - GEOGRAPHIE

DUREE TOTALE : 4 HEURES

SUJETS PRINCIPAUX

*Le candidat devra traiter UN des deux sujets d'histoire
Et UN des deux sujets de géographie*

History

The candidate must answer ONE history question:

Question 1 ESSAY:

Compare and contrast the causes, characteristics and consequences of de-colonization in one British and one French colony.

Question 2 Document based question

The Cold War détente of 1962 - 79

Document 1 The impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis on east-west relations.

Document 2 A cartoon commenting on the relationship between the USA, USSR and Communist China after the Cuban Missile Crisis

Document 3 A comment on Sino-American relations during the 1960s and 70s

Document 4 A Czech girl runs for her life as Soviet tanks open fire in the streets of Prague on the 21st August 1968

Document 5 An outline of setbacks to détente in the late 1970s

Part One

Analyze the documents by answering the following questions:

1. What does document 1 reveal about the immediate impact of the Cuban missile crisis on East-West relations after 1962?
2. What do documents 2 and 3 reveal about the development of relations between China the USSR and the USA in the period between 1962 and 1972?
3. Evaluate either document 2 or 4 as historical evidence for historians studying the period of détente.
4. What reasons are given in documents 4 and 5 for the deterioration of détente by 1979?

Part Two

By using the documents and your own knowledge answer the following:

To what extent was 1962 – 1979 a period of détente?

Histoire

Le candidat doit répondre à UNE (1) question au choix.

Question 1 : Dissertation

Comparez et contrastez les causes, les caractéristiques et les conséquences de la décolonisation dans une colonie britannique et une colonie française.

Question 2 : Analyse de documents

La guerre froide détente de 1962 à 1979

Document 1 : Impact de la Crise Cubaine sur les relations entre l'Est et l'Ouest.

Document 2 : Dessin satirique sur les relations entre les Etats Unis, l'Union Soviétique et la Chine communiste après la Crise cubaine.

Document 3 : Commentaire sur les relations Sino-Américaines pendant la décennie 1960 à 1970

Document 4 : Une jeune Tchèque essaie d'échapper au feu des tanks soviétiques dans les rues de Prague le 21 août 1968.

Document 5 : Evènements qui ont perturbés la « détente » à la fin des années 70.

Partie 1

Analysez les documents en répondant aux questions suivantes.

1. Que nous révèle document 1 sur l'impact immédiat causé par la Crise Cubaine sur les relations entre l'Est et l'ouest après 1962 ?
2. Que nous révèlent les documents 2 et 3 sur le développement des relations entre la Chine, l'Union Soviétique et les Etats Unis entre 1962 et 1972 ?
3. Évaluez document 2 ou document 4 en tant que preuve historique pour les historiens étudiant la période de la "Détente".
4. Comment les documents 4 et 5 expliquent-ils la détérioration de la Détente à partir de 1979 ?

Partie 2

A l'aide des documents et de vos propres connaissances répondez à la question suivante : ***Dans quelles mesure peut-on dire que la période 1962 – 1979 fut une période de détente ?***

Document 1 :

A comment on the impact of the Cuban missile crisis on east-west relations.

The Cuban crisis was a sobering experience for both Kennedy and Khrushchev. At the brink of war they had no means of fast communication with each other. In June 1963 their two governments agreed to set up a 'hot line'. [...] The dangers of an uncontrolled arms race, now more obvious than ever, led to the signing of a partial test-ban treaty in August by the USA, the Soviet Union and the UK: the three powers agreed to ban all tests of nuclear devices, except those carried out underground. Even so, the American government remained determined to contain the spread of communism in areas where they believed they needed, and had a right, to act.

From "*The World Since 1900, Twentieth Century History*" by Tony Howarth, published UK, 1979

Document 2:

A cartoon commenting on the relationship between the USA, USSR and Communist China after the Cuban missile crisis.



Source : www.mccord-museumqc.ca/

Document 3

A comment on Sino-American relations during the 1960's and 70's

The diplomatic situation of the USSR was considerably complicated in the 1960s by the sharp deterioration in her relationship with China over ideological and territorial differences. [...] A startling result of this growing alienation was the readiness of China under more moderate leaders to establish links with the West. In November 1968 China announced her readiness to live in peaceful co-existence with the USA. In 1971, the USA lifted all trade and travel restrictions. Then, in May 1972, President Nixon visited China and signaled a major diplomatic revolution in so doing.

From *Mastering Modern European History* by Stuart T Miller, published by Longmans, London, 1988

Document 4

A Czech girl runs for her life as Soviet tanks open fire in the streets of Prague on the 21st August 1968



Source: www.learningcurve.gov.uk/coldwar/default.htm

Document 5

An outline of setbacks to détente in the late 1970s

... However, détente did not proceed without some setbacks. This was especially true in 1979 when NATO became nervous at the deployment of 150 new Russian SS-20 missiles. NATO decided to deploy over 500 Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe by 1983 as a deterrent to as possible Russian attack on western Europe. At the same time the US senate decided not to accept a SALT 2 treaty which would have limited numbers of MIRVs. When the Russians invaded Afghanistan on Christmas Day 1979 and replaced the president with one more favourable to them, all the old western suspicions of Russian motives revived.

From *Mastering Modern World History* by Norman Lowe, published Macmillans, UK, 2005

Geography

The candidate must answer one of the following questions.

Question 1: Essay

To what extent is the Rhine Region a major source of power for Europe?

Question 2: Document-based Question
Documents

Document 1: An extract from *Makers of the Twentieth Century*, by M. Walker, published in 2000.

Document 2: An extract from an article written by an American economist.

Document 3: A map showing the spread of illegal immigration in the United States.

Document 4: A political cartoon published in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* in August, 2002.

Document 5: A map showing US military bases world-wide (2001-2003).

Questions on Documents

1. What does Document 2 suggest about the economic reasons for America's power?
2. How does Document 1 argue that America's foreign and economic policies after World War II contributed to its status as a world superpower?
3. How do documents 4 and 5 offer contrasting interpretations about American power in the world?
4. Evaluate either Document 3 or Document 5 as a source of geographical information.

Essay

Analyze the main characteristics and limitations of US power in the world today?

Géographie

Le candidat doit répondre à UNE (1) des questions au choix.

Question 1: Dissertation

Évaluez l'importance de l'Europe Rhénane en tant que puissance économique pour l'Europe ?

Question 2: Analyse de documents

Documents

- **Document 1:** Extrait du livre "Makers of the Twentieth Century," par M. Walker, publié en 2000
- **Document 2:** Extrait d'article écrit par un économiste américain.
- **Document 3:** Carte représentant l'immigration illégale aux États-Unis.
- **Document 4:** Dessin satirique publié dans le 'Philadelphia Inquirer' en août 2002
- **Document 5:** Carte des bases militaires américaines dans le monde (2001-2003)

Questions basées sur les documents

1. Que suggère le document 2 sur les raisons économiques de la puissance américaine ?
2. En vous appuyant sur le document 1, définissez le rôle de la politique étrangère et économique des États-Unis après la guerre mondiale dans son ascension au statut de « super puissance ».
3. Évaluer l'importance des documents 3 ou 5 en tant que source d'information géographique

Dissertation :

Analysez les principales caractéristiques et les limites de la puissance américaine dans le monde d'aujourd'hui.

Document 1:

“The American grand strategy, as devised by Marshall, Truman and Acheson, maintained military readiness while building Western Europe and Japan into a prosperity that would help sustain their joint burden. In this lay its endurance, its genius, and its eventual triumph. This grand strategy, based on the experience of alliance politics that Marshall had sustained in the war against Hitler, forged the West as a new and incomparable prosperous economic system. In the end, the West prevailed because it could afford guns as well as butter; aircraft carriers as well as vacations abroad, a vast expansion of wealth that secured the political support of its democracies for the strategic long haul. It is no accident that the United States emerged as the world’s superpower.

-M. Walker, *Makers of the Twentieth Century*, 2000.

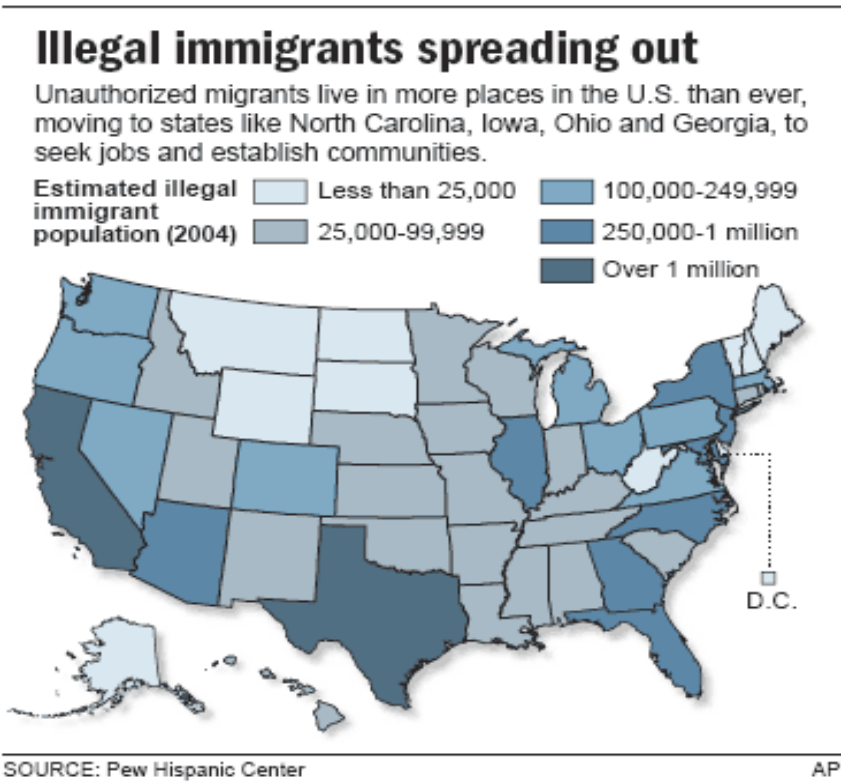
Document 2:

The economic power of the United States is matched by no other countries around the world. Total output for the U.S. economy in 2007 was \$13.86 trillion, one fifth of the world's total output. It is also the largest single country economy in the world, although the EU is larger at \$14.44 trillion. China is the second largest, at \$7.04 trillion and Japan at \$4.3 trillion. The power of the U.S. economy is seen in its GDP per capita, which was \$46,000 in 2007. Although it is the world's largest economy, the EU's GDP per capita was only \$32,900, while Japan's was \$33,800. China's GDP per capita was only \$5,300 because they have four times the number of people as does the U.S.

Think of the incredible economic power it takes to both be the largest economy in the world while producing one of the highest standards of living per person. While other countries, such as Norway and Bermuda, have higher GDP per capita, they aren't also a driver of the global economic engine that the U.S. is.

Source: Kimberly Amadeo, an American economist citing information from the 2008 CIA World Fact Book

Document 3: A map showing the number of illegal immigrants in various U.S. States.



Source: Pew Hispanic center and the Associated Press.

Document 4: A political cartoon from the Philadelphia Inquirer



8/29/02 THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. UNIVERSAL PRESS SYNDICATE.

Source: Philadelphia Inquirer, August, 2002.

Document 5: A map showing locations of US military bases, worldwide.



Source: Globalpolicy.org. Map found at:
<http://www.globalpolicy.org/images/empire/intervention/Worldwide%20Network%20of%20US%20Military%20Bases/map%202.jpg>

